

testimony of many of the witnesses who appeared before the two courts of inquiry. Although the Chief of Naval Operations currently is considering releasing more of the Navy's *Scorpion* material, much still remains beyond the reach of researchers and the Freedom of Information Act. On December 19, 1997, the Navy denied my attempt to get copies of the first Court of Inquiry's Annex. Those documents still retain their top secret rating and are withheld because "of information that is classified in the interest of national defense and foreign policy."

The most useful books for this article have been the following:

On submarines, *Modern Submarine Warfare* by David Miller and John Jordan, New York: Military Press (1987); Jane's Pocket Book of Submarine Development, ed. By John Moore, New York: MacMillan (1976); *The American Submarine* by Norman Polmar, Annapolis: The Nautical & Aviation Publishing Co., (1981); and *Nuclear Navy 1946-1962* by Richard Hewlett and Francis Duncan, Chicago: The University of Chicago Press (1974).

On intelligence matters, Jeffrey Richelson, *The U.S. Intelligence Community*, Cambridge: Ballenger Publishing Company (1989) and Pete Early, *Family of Spies*, New York: Bantam Books (1988).

Stephen Johnson, a reporter for the *Houston Chronicle*, was the first to concentrate on the *Scorpion's* maintenance and overhaul history and was very generous with both his time and research. Vice Admiral Robert F. Fountain (Ret), a former executive officer on the *Scorpion*, very kindly consented to an interview as did Rear Admiral Hank McKinney (Ret), the former commander of the U.S. Navy's Pacific Submarine Force.

In May 1998, the Chief of Naval Operations declassified a 1970 study undertaken by a specially appointed Structural Analysis Group that pointed to a battery casualty as the most likely cause for the *Scorpion's* loss.●

#### SENATOR KENNEDY AND THE AMERICAN IRELAND FUND AWARD

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, on March 16, the American Ireland Fund hosted a dinner to honor Senator EDWARD KENNEDY and his longstanding efforts to promote peaceful and constructive change throughout Ireland. The individuals that gathered together that night—Taoiseach Bertie Ahearn, Nobel Prize Winners John Hume and David Trimble, Sinn Féin Leader Gerry Adams, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland Mo Mowlan, among many others—are the best indication of the significant progress that has been made to replace violence and mistrust with cooperation and dialogue. It is also an indication of the Irish community's high esteem for Senator KENNEDY and his key role in bringing the parties to the negotiating table. While differences still impede full implementation of the Good Friday Agreement, pride in Ireland's past and present, and a strong commitment to a peaceful and prosperous future was the common bond that united all of those in attendance on the eve of Saint Patrick's Day.

Mr. President, Senator CHRISTOPHER DODD was among those who introduced Senator KENNEDY that night, and I ask that Senator DODD's insightful remarks from the evening be printed in the RECORD.

The remarks follow:

Members of the clergy, leaders of Ireland—both north and south—with a particularly warm welcome to the Taoiseach, Bertie Ahearn, my colleagues from Congress, members of the diplomatic corps, members of the Kennedy family—Eunice Kennedy Shriver, Ethel Kennedy, my colleague in the House of Representatives, Patrick Kennedy, and a special welcome to the former American Ambassador, Jean Kennedy Smith, and a warm welcome to the light of our honoree's eyes, Vicki Kennedy; distinguished guests and friends, and, while he is not with us this evening, a particularly warm greeting to the President of the United States, William Jefferson Clinton; and, last but not least, our honoree, the recipient of the National Leadership Award, my colleague and best friend in the Senate, Ted Kennedy.

At the outset, I want to commend the American Ireland Fund for the marvelous work it has done on behalf of the people of Ireland;

Secondly, I want to pay a special tribute to the two most recent recipients of the Nobel Peace Prize who are with us this evening and ask you to join me in expressing our admiration for the work that these two men have done for peace in Northern Ireland and will continue to do—John Hume and David Trimble.

As we gather here tonight on the Eve of Saint Patrick's Day to honor Ted Kennedy with the International Leadership Award, I want to begin by recalling the ancient Kennedy/Fitzgerald Gaelic Prayer:

For you who are with us, may God turn your fortunes bright;

For you who are against us, may God turn your hearts toward us;

And if God cannot turn your hearts, may He at least turn your ankles,

So we may know you by your limp!

I have the unique pleasure of presenting to you tonight a man with whom I have served in the United States Senate for nearly twenty years.

Most of you know the classic story of success in American politics:

Born of a poor and obscure family; deprived of all but the barest necessities; forced to quit school to support the family and finally overcoming all odds working his way through College by waiting tables in the cafeteria.

You know that story. So does Ted Kennedy. But he never let it get in the way. He knew there was another way to do things. And somehow even though he did none of those things, he got elected to the Senate in 1962 when the previous Senator changed his address. And for these past 37 years what a record he has compiled.

He was a friend of Ireland when friends of Ireland were few. In fact, he—and his family—have presided so long and so firmly at the confluence of Ireland and America that a writer in the Irish Times recently observed that it was sometimes difficult to tell whether Senator Kennedy's distinguished sister was the United States' Ambassador to Ireland or Ireland's Ambassador to the United States.

There is a reason for this, and it's quite simple. Throughout the adult lives of most people in this room, Ted Kennedy has worked unrelentingly, day in and day out, to better the lot of the least fortunate of our fellow men and women. Ted Kennedy's efforts regularly reach across the borders of nation, race and religion.

It was only natural, then, that the conflict and injustice in Northern Ireland would make a claim on Senator Kennedy's conscience. His unceasing interest in achieving peace in Northern Ireland was, and is, the

one constant over the many ups and downs on the still fragile road to resolving that conflict.

Ted Kennedy's efforts to find the path to peace have not been limited by the category of nationality. He labors not only as a distinguished representative of the United States, and a loyal son of Ireland, but as an ambassador from what the Irish poet Seamus Heaney refers to as "the Republic of Conscience."

"The Republic of Conscience", according to Heaney's poem of that name, is a quiet place, and one where you might meet some of your ancestors. According to Heaney's narrator:

When I landed in the Republic of Conscience; It was so noiseless when the engines stopped; I could hear a curlew high above the runway. At Immigration, the clerk was an old man;

Who produced a wallet from his homespun coat;

And showed me a photograph of my grandfather.

When Heaney's narrator was leaving the republic, that old man told him what all of us here tonight would tell Senator Kennedy, namely that he is a "dual citizen" and, therefore, on permanent assignment. Heaney's narrator put it this way: The Republic of Conscience

... Desired me when I got home;

To consider myself a representative;

And to speak on their behalf in my own tongue.

Their embassies, he said, were everywhere;

But operated independently;

And no Ambassador would ever be relieved.

Teddy, you will never be relieved of your portfolio to speak on behalf of the "Republic of Conscience" for the rights of those least able to speak for themselves, and to continue your splendid work in furthering peace and reconciliation in Ireland and in the United States.

Reflecting on the way you have led so many of your colleagues over so many years—many of whom are here tonight—down the tortured path that must inevitably lead to peace, I am reminded of the figure of the great Irish poet, William Butler Yeats, standing amidst the portraits of his contemporaries in the Dublin Municipal Gallery of Art, and urging history to judge him not on this or that isolated deed but to:

Think where man's glory most begins and ends;

And say my glory was I had such friends.

I know that all of us here tonight are proud to say that it is our glory to have you, Teddy, as our friend, and unstinting friend of the United States, an unwavering friend of Ireland, and an Ambassador from the "Republic of Conscience" who will never be relieved.●

#### SUPPORT FOR U.S. TROOPS IN KOSOVO

● Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, yesterday, American men and women joined their military counterparts from 18 NATO countries in attacking the forces of Slobodan Milosevic in Yugoslavia. I had hoped that recent diplomatic efforts by the United States and others would have led instead to a peace agreement in the Balkans. However, Slobodan Milosevic's continued aggression toward Kosovar Albanians and his unwillingness to seek a lasting peace could no longer go unchecked.

My wife and I know first hand what thousands of American families are